REMARKS

In the present amendment, claims 20 and 22 have been canceled without prejudice or disclaimer. Upon entry of the amendment, which is respectfully requested, claims 12, 14-19, 21 and 24 will be pending in the application.

Paragraph Nos. 3 and 4

In Paragraph Nos. 3 and 4 of the Action, claim 12 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 102(b) as allegedly being anticipated by Skoultchi (3,575,925).

According to the Examiner, Applicants argue that the compounds of Skoultchi have a different structure than that of the present invention. Applicants argue that the present structure requires that the aromatic ring be directly linked to the naphthalene ring with no intervening carbonyl group as found in Skoultchi. Thus, Applicants note, the present structure does not undergo a chemical change even if exposed to light, whereas the compounds of Skoultchi do because of the carbonyl group.

The Examiner retains the rejection over Skoultchi because group A_1 , the group in question, is drawn to "a divalent aromatic ring or heteroaromatic ring group having from 5 to 14 carbon atoms, which may have a substituent." According to the Examiner, the structure cited by Applicants for Skoultchi as well as the other A_1 structures identified by the Examiner in the rejection read on this "group" for A_1 . Per the Examiner, there is no limitation of this aromatic group to only aromatic rings directly attached to the naphthalene ring as alleged by Applicants.

Although the claims are interpreted in light of the specification, the Examiner says, limitations from the specification are not read into the claims.

Applicants again respectfully traverse the rejection, and submit that the Examiner has a technically mistaken perception on this point. Applicants respectfully disagree with the

Examiner's position that the carbonyl group in Skoultchi is a substituent group within the meaning of the present claims. The carbonyl group is an additional, linking group not called for in the present claims. A substituent is an atom or radical that replaces another in a molecule as the result of a reaction. As interpreted by one of ordinary skill in the art, a substituent group on A₁ would be a group which replaces one of the hydrogen atoms on the divalent aromatic ring or heteroaromatic ring group. Contrary to what the Examiner asserts, Applicants are not reading a limitation from the specification into the present claims.

Applicants submit that "substitution" means the replacement of hydrogen atom(s) contained in a skeletal structure by another radical, and "substituent" means the radical that replaces the hydrogen in the skeletal structure, as explained in the chemical dictionary definitions submitted herewith. See The Condensed Chemical Dictionary, tenth edition, page 977 and Grant & Hackh's Chemical Dictionary, fifth edition, page 558. In the context of the present invention, "substitution" means the replacement of the hydrogen atom(s) in the following skeletal structure by a radical corresponding to a substituent:

The compound in Skoultchi having the following structure cannot be obtained by the replacement of the hydrogen atom(s) in the above-mentioned skeletal structure by a radical corresponding to a substituent.

In order to obtain the compound in Skoultchi, it would be necessary that the above firstmentioned skeletal structure is divided into two pieces as follows:

In view of the above, it is clear that Skoultchi does not disclose or render obvious the bottom anti-reflective coating material composition of present claim 12. Accordingly, the Examiner is respectively requested to reconsider and withdraw the § 102(b) anticipation rejection of claim 12 over Skoultchi.

Paragraph No. 5

In Paragraph No. 5 of the Action, claims 14-20 and 22 are withdrawn from further consideration, as being drawn to a non-elected species, there allegedly being no allowable generic or linking claim. The Examiner indicates that Applicants timely traversed the restriction (election) requirement in Paper No. 5, filed April 9, 2001. The Examiner states that claim 19 which is wholly dependent upon non-elected claim 18 is now also held non-elected in view of the amendment to claim 19 removing improper multiple dependency.

Applicants respectfully disagree with the Examiner's position as stated in Paragraph No.

5. It appears to Applicants that the Examiner has not followed the Office's practice regarding

Markush-type claims, as stated in Section 803.02 of the MPEP. As stated in this section, a

Markush-type claim is to be examined fully with respect to the elected species and any species

considered to be clearly unpatentable over the elected species. Should no prior art be found that

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anticipates or renders obvious the elected species, as is the case here, the search of the Markushtype claim will be extended. The Examiner has not extended her search.

Further, Applicants respectfully do not see how the Examiner can say that claims 14-20 and 22 are drawn to non-elected species. As pointed out in the Amendment filed April 9, 2001, in addition to claim 21 (designated species A), claims 12, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19 and 24 are readable on the elected species. Thus, Applicants submit that the Examiner should consider these claims and not withdraw them from consideration. Accordingly, Applicants respectfully request that the Examiner consider these claims.

Applicants also disagree with the Examiner's statement that Applicants traversed the restriction (election) requirement in Paper No. 5. Contrary to what is indicated in the action, Applicants did not traverse the restriction (election) requirement.

As to claims 20 and 22, Applicants note that the above issue is moot in view of the cancellation of claims 20 and 22.

Paragraph No. 6

In Paragraph No. 6 of the Action, claim 24 is withdrawn from further consideration, as being allegedly drawn to a non-elected invention, there allegedly being no allowable generic or linking claim. Per the Examiner, Applicants timely traversed the restriction (election) requirement in Paper No. 5, filed April 9, 2001.

Applicants again respectfully disagree with the Examiner's position. As stated in the Response filed April 9, 2001, claim 24 is readable on the elected species. Therefore, Applicants submit that it is incorrect for the Examiner to withdraw claim 24 from further consideration on

the ground that it is allegedly drawn to a non-elected invention. Further, Applicants did not traverse the restriction (election) requirement, contrary to what is indicated in the Action. Again, Applicants submit that the Examiner has not followed the proper procedure for examining Markush-type claims as set forth in Section 803.02 of the MPEP.

Applicants therefore respectfully traverse Paragraph No. 6 of the Action and request that claim 24 <u>not</u> be withdrawn from further consideration.

Paragraph No. 7

In Paragraph No. 7 of the Action, claim 21 is objected to as being dependent upon a rejected base claim, but is stated to be allowable if rewritten in independent form including all of the limitations of the base claim and any intervening claims.

Applicants note with appreciation the Examiner's indication that claim 21 contains allowable subject matter. In view of the patentability of claim 12 over Skoultchi, as discussed above, Applicants submit that claim 21 is allowable in its present form.

Paragraph No. 8

In Paragraph No. 8 of the Action, the Examiner states that this Application contains claims 14-20, 22 and 24 drawn to an invention non-elected with traverse in Paper No. 5. Per the Examiner, a complete reply to the final rejection must include cancellation of the non-elected claims or other appropriate action.

Again, Applicants respectfully disagree with the Examiner's position. In addition to claim 21, claims 12, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19 and 24 are readable on the elected species. (Claims 20 and 22 have been cancelled in the present Amendment.)

Accordingly, Applicants respectfully request that the Examiner examine these claims on the merits. Further, the Examiner is not correct that the claims were non-elected "with traverse." The election of species was without traverse.

For all of the above reasons, it is respectfully requested that the Examiner consider and allow claims 12, 14-19 and 24.

Respectfully submitted,

Brett S. Sylvester

Registration No. 32,765

Allowance is respectfully requested.

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Date: August 19, 2002

Cazuyoshi MIZUTANI, et al.

Appln. No. 09/615,708

Confirmation No.: Not yet Assigned

iled: July 13, 2000

Q60118



The Condensed Chemical Dictionary

Revised by GESSNER G. HAWLEY

TENTH EDITION

WAN NOSTRAND REINHOLD COMPANY
MEWIDER CHONN FLANTS SWI FRANCESCO
LODGON TOPONTO MELECURE

£

SUCCINIMIDE

Stymer" Vingi Styrene, 3 Trademark for regins used

as sizes for filament acetates. L.P. A vinyl resin, soluble with ammonium hydroxide. S. Styrene copolymer resin, soluble in water.

etype synthetic chattomer. See styrene-butadiene

typinic acid (2,4,6-trinitroresorcinol)

Properties Yellow crystalk astringent taste, an initiating explosive; m.p. 179-180° C. forms addition compounds with many hydrocarbons. Soluble in Hazard: Severe explosion risk when heated. Probably alcohol and ether, slightly soluble in water. Derivation. Nitration of resorcinol. CH(OH)Y(NO)).

Use Priming agents in the explosives industry.
Shipping regulations: (Rail) Countit anthorities. (Air)
(dry or wet with less than 10% water) Not acceptable;
(wet with not less than 10% water) Flanmable Solid

Legal label name: trimitroresorcinol.

"Styraffi."19 Trademark for polystyrene with glass styracin. See cinnamyt cinnamate.

styralyl acetate. See alpha-methylbenzyl acetate. fiber reinforcoment.

A type of bakam found in Central America See alpha-methylbenzyl alcohol. styralyl alcohol.

and the Near Bast. See balram.

syremates oil. A drying oil whose drying and harden-ing characteristics have been modified by incorporation of styrene or a similar monomer.

dyrene. See polystyrene; styrene monomer.

yrens monomer (vinylbenzene; phenylchykene; div-namene) C. H. CH. CH., Zoth highest-wolume chemical produced in U.S. (1979).

Properties Colorless, only liquid, aromatic odor. F.p. 190,63° C, b.p. 145.2° C, sp. 1(25/2° C) 0.904; ..., 191 (25/2° C) 0.904; ..., 192 (20° C) 7.53 for fath point 88° P (31.1° C) avaigation temp 91.9° P (490° C). Insoluble in vatur, soluble in alcohol and ether. Readily under spec polymerization when heated or exposed to light or a peroxide estabys. The polymerization releases heat and may become explosive. Releases he and and may become explosive. Derivation: From ethylme and became in the proence of ahuminum chloride to yield chylbenizme, which is caralytically dehydrogenated at about

Grades: Technical 99.2%; polymor 99.6%. Containers: Glass bottles; carboys; steel drums; tank 630°C to form styrene

Explorive limits in air 1.1 to 6.1%. Must be inhibited Hazard: Toxic by ingestion and inhalation. Tolerams, 50 ppm in air. Planmable, modernte fire risk. cars and tank trucks.

User: Polystyrene; SBR, ABS and SAN resins;

protective coatings (Styrene-butadiene later; at-kyda); styrenated polyeater; rubber-modinied poly-syrence, copolymer resins; intermediate, oby-syrence, copolymer resins; intermediate, Shipping regulations: (inhibited) (Rail, Air) Flam-mable Liquid label. (Uninhibited) (Air) Not accept-

tyreno-acrylonitrile. See polystyrene.

initiator or catalyst which is usually a peroxide, and a chain-modifying agent such as dodecyl mercaptan. User Tiret, footwear, mechanical goods; coalings, adhesiver, solvent-release scalant; carpet backing. polybutadiene, its pearest competitor, and II times that of all other elastomers combined. Its mann-facture involves copolymentation of about 3 parts butadiene with I part styrene. These materials are suspended in finely divided emulsion form in a large proportion of water, in the presence of a soap or detergent. Also present in small amounts are an widely used type of synthetic rubber, its consumption for all applications is about four times that of See also rubber, synthetic; polymerization; free rad tyrene-butsdiene rubber (SBR). By far the most

styrens glycol C.HioOr. Properties: Acicular crystals; m.p. 67° C, b.p. 272° C. soluble in water and organic solvents. User: Platicizers.

reaction between styrene and nitrogen dioxide and used as a qualitative or quantitative specific test for monomerie styrene in mixtures with other hydrostyrene nationalis. A compound resulting from the

substances are characterized by a unique and identi-cal constitution, and are thus homogeneous. "A material of which every part is like every other part

is said to be homogeneous and is called a substance." (Black and Conant, "Practical Chemistry.")

result of nuclear reaction or rearrangement, i.e., neutrons, mesons, etc.

mestance. Any chemical element or compound. All

absuclear particle. A particle either found in the

printe conditions of temperature.

aucieus or observed coming from the nucleus as the

stress outde C.H.CHOCH.

Properties Colortess to pale straw-colored liquid. Builing mage (\$1095%) 1942-195° C.f.p. -36.°° C. flash point 180° F (\$2.2° C) (COC), refractive index (a 25/D) 1,3328; sp. gr. (25/9° C) 1,0469, miscible with beazene, acctone, ether, and methanol. Combo-

Hazard: Toxic by ingestion and inhalation. User: Highly reactive organic intermediate.

"Styresol." Trademark for a group of styrenated altyd resins with sir-drying and baking properties and high resistance to gasoline, altalies, acids, and

User: Insulating material; light-weight materials for boats, toys, etc., separators in packing containers airport runways; highway construction; battery Styrotosm. "Trademark for expanded, cellular polystyrene (available in colocs).

"Siyron,"33 Trademark for polyntyrene trained gen-eral purpose, medium and hi impact, heat and impact-best resistant, and light-stabilized resist ("Siyron Verelite"). Available in wide range of

depressant, and its antibiôtic action is increased by transfucent and opaque colors, as well as natural

use of wetting agents.

Uses: Packaging, toys, appliance parts, bottle closures rision cabinet backs, automotive components and

and containers, hot and cold drinking caps, tele-

machine housings, lighting equipment styryl carbinol. See cinnamic alcobol.

Properties: Soluble in water in pH range 2.0-6.0; insoluble in dry ethanol or other common organic solvents. Relatively stable in acid solutions. Inactivated by pepsin and trypsin, and destroyed by light. soluble in methanol and ethanol (up to 80%) User: Seed disinfectant; bacteriostat in foods.

Properties: Liquid; sp. gr. 1.084 (20/4° C); b.p. 169-179°C, Refractive index 1.4254, Soluble in water, aciobolo, and ether. The name stocinaldebyde is often incorrectly used incommerce as a synonymic or succinaldellyde (butanedial) OHCCH1CH1CHO. succinic anhydride.

Properties: Colorless crystals from water, m.p. 143° C; b.p. 279° Cat 100 mm. Partially soluble in water and

patheric acid (octamedioic acid) HOOC(CH₂)_kCOOH.

subernne. See cycloheptane.

Uses: Intermediate for the synthesis of drugs, dyes

Derivation: Oxidation of olcic acid with nitric acid.

ether; soluble in alcohol. Comburtible.

enecinte acid (butanedioic acid) CO, H(CH₃), CO, H.
Properties: Coloriess crystals, slightly soluble in water; soluble in about and ether; odoriess; acid tasta. Sp. gr. 1.352; m.p. 185° C; h.p. 235° C. Combus-

tible. Low toxicity. Derivation: Fermentation of ammonium tartrate. Orader: Technical; C.P.; F.C.C.

> solid to vapor without appearing in the intermediate (liquid) state. An example is solid carbon dioxide which vaporizes at room temperature; the entwer-tion may also be from vapor to solid under appro-

sublimation. The direct passage of a substance from

mberone. See cyclobeptanone.

and high polymera.

Containers. Bottler, barreks, kegy, fiber drums. Usez: Organic synthesis; manufacture of lacquers, dyes, esters for perfumes; photography; in foods as a sequestrant, buffer, neutralizing agent.

(CHJ),NNHCOCH,CR1,COOH...
Properties: White crystals; m.p. 155°C; pH 3.8 (500 ppm); soluble in water; insoluble in simple bydromecinic acid, 1,2-dimethylhydrazide (diaminozide)

Use: Growth retardant used in greenbouses; retards premature fruit drop.

snectnie acld peroxide (HOOCCH₃CH₃CO),O₃.
Properties: Fine white, odorless powder; m.p. 12% C (dec). Moderately soluble in water; insoluble in petroleum solvents and benzene.

Hazard: Moderately toxic by ingestion and inhala-tion; irritant to akin. Fire risk in contact with combustible materials. Oxidizing agent. Uses: Polymerization catalyst; deodorants; antisep-Shipping regulations: (Rail, Air) Organic Peroxide

substituent. An atom or radical that replaces another,

substantive dye, See direct dye.

See also homogeneous.

substitution. The replacement of one elegant or radical by another as a result of a chemical reaction.
Chlorination of benzene to produce chlorobeneste.
is a trainal example: in this case a chloring atom. replaces a hydrogen atom in the benzene molecule.

substitute natural gas. See synthetic natural gas.

necinic anhydride (2,5-diketotetrahydrofurane; suocinyl oxide; butanedioic anhydride) label. Not acceptable passenger.

H,CC(0)OC(0)CII,

substrate. (1) A substance upon which an enzyme or ferment acts. (2) Any solid surface on which a coating or layer of a different material is deposited.

Properties: Colorless or light-colored needles or flaken; sp. gr. 1.104 (20/4°C); m.p. 120°C; b.p. oform: insoluble in water. Sublimes at 115°C at 5 mm pressure, 261°C. Soluble in alcohol and chlor

Container: 250-lb drums; carlota. Grade Distilled

pharmaceuticals esters; hardener for resing; starch modifier in foods. User: Manufacture of chemicals,

succinimide (2,5-diketopyrrolidine)

positive bacteria, some gram-negative eroci, and some species of fungi. It is a surface tention

polypeptide similar to bacttracm in chemical struc-ture and antibiotic activity, but not as important clinically. Subilin is active against many gram-

rabillin. An autibiotic produced by the metabolic processes of a strain of Bacillus subtilis. It is a cyclic

Kazuyoshi MIZUTANI, et al. Appln. No. 09/615,708

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Q60118

ICTIONARY CHEMICAL GRANT & HACKH'S

[American, International, European and British Usage]

Containing the Words Generally Used in Chemistry, and Many of the Terms Used in the Related Sciences of Physics, Medicine, Engineering, Biology, Pharmacy, Astrophysics, Agriculture, Mineralogy, etc.

Based on Recent Scientific Literature

FIFTH EDITION Completely Revised and Edited by ROGER GRANT

MA, D. 40 FU, M.D., C. Chom., M.R.S.C. Consultant

CLAIRE GRANT

me, b.s., wo.c.p.k. Medical Practitione

McGRAW-HILL BOOK COMPANY

phenylethylene. A constituent of storuc, essential oils, and coel tar. Coloriess, aromatic liquid, d.0,925, b.145, soluble in alcohol. Used in organic symbests, and forms 2 types of a phenethylene, styrol, viayibe

derivatives; as o, ar, and p-authory places as of derivatives; as o, ar, and p-authory places as of an W-Q-HCHCH. Pethory for places as of a polysophory and places as of the antical —CHP, CH₂—

(7) The antical —CHP, CH₂—

styrelic acid Cincumy slothed.

Syroller Tradement for a polysophore synthesis fiber.

styrelic acid Cincumy slothed.

Syrone Tradement for a polysophore synthesis of the styrelic Syrone Cincumy alothol.

Syrone Cincumy alothol.

Syrone Cincumy slothol.

Cincums white is a slothed Cincumy slothol.

PGCICH: from syries: a slothed Cincumy slothol.

PGCICH: from syries: a slothed Cincumy slothol.

PGCICH: from syries: a slothed Cincum slothol.

Colories crystals in 112. 3-a-propension seller.

Cincums crystals in 112. 3-a-propension seller.

Cincums Cyrink in 112. 3-a-propension seller.

Cincums Cyrink in 112. 3-a-propension seller.

S.U. Strentium unit.
mbb. Print (Latti) indicating "below," "almost," "under," or
"nest." Formerly designating a lower form of ordesitien or a
basic compound, and a deficiency of the substance or radical
it described. Cf. per..

substoclate A basic acctors as, lead subsectate, subsiding to the structure of actual atoms as district from their function as parts of a molecule. a, decomposition Sactionalized inhangeration. a particle See substantic partiel under particle. a, reaction A thange in which an atom is distinguished or transformed. See surder.

chemistry.

Inhaltomics The study of the structure of stoms and the role
of electrons and nucle in embonic changes.

subcarbonets. A basic carbonare.

supprintations Located beneath the skir. a Injection The administration of a drug by injection under the skin.

substrate Cyclotheyane's inberie acid (CFs) (COOH); = 174.2 Octonchic acid', 1,6-hecanodiamboryic acid'. A homolog of ocalie acid, obtained by ocidation of orst. Oxfortes needles, m. 140, ohuble in water.

ruberia A polymechanide constituent of wood berk. suberone Cydokeptanone" suberyl The cycloheptyl" redical, s. alcabal

sublating A compound of the type KM-MX; e.g., B_CC, sublamias H_SSO₁-2C₂H₄(NH₂h₂-2H₂O = 424.8, Merunic sulfas ethylereschization. Withe crystals, soluble in water, rabilition A footnin process is which nutrical absorbed on the surface of gas bubbles is collected on a layer of immerible fleuid, instead of as a foun over a liquid squeens phase, subther I Not quite foul.

sublimate (1) The deposit formed on besting substance which pass directly from the sold to the vapor plasse and then both to the solid state. C. defilled, (2) Mercuel, childred, correste — Mercuel chicade, morreste — Mercuel chicade, sublimation. The production of a rubinate seed to purify

subnitrate A basic nitrate, es, bismuth subnitrate. Sublimente Trademark for fentanyl citrate,

suboxide That oxide of an element which contains the lowest proportion of acrygen, robsteell. See shell (4).

student of the layer below the surface sell. It contains the rain, saluble organic portion of the soil.

arbanic Describtes a volocity beath that it of sound substance. The material of which a body is composed; as a chemical compound, a concentration. See concentration, whost mordant, and the property of soil and the contains the coloning of labrics with dyesting, which it mordant, which it mortants.

The coloning that deep without mordants, as beneathing dues, substitutive drive without mordants, as beneather drive drive in the coloning of labrics with dyesting the hydrogen of a percent compound,

percent compound, substitute TO replace one element or radical in a compound

by a substituent, substituted. Pertaining to a compound which has undergon

substitution, a compound A compound obtained by substitution; a derivatine, q.v. substitution; a derivatine, q.v. substitution. A reaction in which an atom or group of atoms in a (transity organs) molecule a cochanged for anothic dae. Reaction in which the entering group occupies the position next to that of the group being amplitude, substitution and the contential of the group being amplitude. substrate The makeral upon which an expone ext.
emberrature searching Computerized approach to
searching a data base of checuteal information for substance
that contain particular combinations and arenigements of
stones and bonds.

submittee A basic attine, subtiline.
subtilin An ambiecte pohypeptide produced by Baciline as bills, especially from the fermentation of aspertages can rabeubasicroe Amicron.

waste.
subtilists* A protectlytic enzytoe that degrades intereproteins. Used to beside drugs from tissues before acultainsubtractive nonemalature. See seamenfature.
subtractive mystalie in the ultramiscroscopic.

(decomp.) pelymente « m.65.
succhannic acid* H₃N-CO)-CH₂-CH₂-COOH = 11/L₂
3-Cubmon/populent acid. Antionscente acid White forwards, solobe in water. sariso « Aspurague».
succhannicia" (NH₂COOH₃) = 116.1 benneumander.
Colorères needles, m.342 (decomp.), soluble in write: Sucary! Indemark for sodium cyclohenylaulianum, a nontargis sweetening agent. stechnaldehyde* CeH4(CHO); = 86.1. Butanedia!; bd mechanoge The radical -OCICHASCONIS. mochelle Surthic add from ember.

mothic as add HOOC-CH; CH; CDOH = 11813.

Intendioloc acid, ethyleneticaloury? acid, suber so.

Occurs in ember and other resits as oxioties, nemoring CHy. CH(COOH)s. A solid, m. 130 (decomp.), soluble! 60 Appende acid". diamida ...

k. aldakyde. Buctinaldehyde.". n. ashydride CHy. CO. O. CO. CHy. = 100,1. Sactisyl odde, butanedioje

racchie

anhyddde' Colorlean needla, d.1.104, m.120, irachthe in water. A preudde (HOOC-CH-OS, OD)-Ot = 2342.
Serméda and moutheash, this'r powder, arbithe in water a suochlanide Ots-CO-NH-CO-CH = 99.1.

Butanetikonemida. Cokritess octahedra, ra. 124. solichts in sweetsimides The radical (CH₂CO)₂N-, from

succidentials
matching (1) An anthr-cohered growstarte or durinum
grant (4, c. (2) kills ember (4), succide &cd),
succided An old obtained by duffilling anthrimatching in the property of t

more mains The amonium set of execution for secretario.

For a Compound of serves.

For a Compound of serves. entorus cerasi Oterry Juice.

incress (Little), = 342.3 p.o. Nucroturnos) conprocymonolest. Core sugar, so-charotone, been sugar,
fractures A describert is includying to character sugar,
fractures pliff +6.5.* Coloriest, monochist corpusts, et al.
100 (character), abritabe in wise, slightly soluble in school
frames (USP, EP) and est from sementing, such in
fractures to the powder, in .69-72; a dentatural for mixing
freiten in the effect of sucking Drawing a third into a pipe.
From S. See filter promp.

The succinamoyte radical.
Call.(COOM)s. A salt of succinic acid:

the Trademat for a veces synthetic fiber.

Solidar Trademat for peaulorphetic fiber.

Solidar Trademat for fiber fiber for a solidar fiber.

Solidar fiber fiber fiber fiber fiber fiber fiber.

Solidar fiber fiber fiber fiber fiber fiber fiber.

Solidar fiber fiber fiber fiber fiber fiber.

Solidar fiber fiber fiber fiber fiber.

Solidar fiber fiber fiber fiber fiber.

Solidar fi of provets, installable to water; a extremesperation and far fag. 8. yellow CashirOvy = 2723. CL Solvent Yellow failtee and 2-raphthol. Red powder, trackubble in water. d to coder offs and varnishes, index rock. A robiture of take and magnesite.

stud onks A kertilizer made from servage sludge and waste brothe them (10-15% od).

study file A displanner, produces sweet.

study assures and palmister, with some oberso of givernity in otherway. Unchoose mas, m.A.S.-Si, soluble to alrected; used in otherway. Centers, and cooking. (2) The fat from beet. (3) of or COC.

The solid fair from any animal. (2) The fat from beet. (3) of or COC.

implies (terr sentions, and inform etc.), nother in eastern Lecture, noneth and portheration U.S. sees, incubind, soft modely phin, Carolia and bootheration U.S. sees, incubind, soft modely phin, Carolia and soft sees, and and a state of the inciping of the phin, Carolia phin and the community of the control of the cont anger (1) C.H.5.0 or C.H.5.-0.-1. A proof carbohydram, an extension of Carbohydram, memorabusite furnassist, pythroside memorabusite furnassist, pythroside during the pythroside during Each particle is a holow sphere, around the pythroside during Each particle is a holow sphere, around the pythroside during Each particle is a holow sphere, around the pythroside during the seconds, or difference of the seconds of the seconds or difference of the seconds of the second of the seconds of th

commercially from one k, 2g, defigent, connecting the pendides, alonds, a formalishing pluster, and plusticates from the kind of the connecting of the pendides of the pendide PO.H.B. = 260.1; Blucose phosphoric ects, C.H.I.G. PO.H. = 260.1; Invested hearthosphoric acts, C.H.I.Os. P. = 660.0 1. 1971. m. m. p. promone or promone m. p. 1971. 1. 1971. (cf. physic acid); mamnose 6-phosphoric acid CoH1103-PO4H2

cystallization of pure sucrose.
strike Creasy potassium selts of crearle actes derived from
dry sheep persyuntien. a sask Potassium black. A source of
potassium selts and fertilizer. Potentian sale and fertilizer.

sulf., sulph. Prefix indicating the presence of sulfur. See sulfa drugs. Hylo.

sulfa drugs. Hylo. CA4. SO, NHR. Sulforantider. A group

ŝ